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(54) **DISC RECLINER WITH REDUCED BACKLASH**

PLATTENNEIGER MIT REDUZIERTEM SPIEL

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Description

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

[0001] The present invention relates to a disc recliner mechanism for automotive seating with reduced backlash. More specifically, the present invention relates to a disc recliner mechanism which achieves a reduced backlash without requiring additional manufacturing steps.

2. Description of Related Art

[0002] Many automotive seats have a seat back whose position, relative to a seat base, can be altered by a vehicle occupant for comfort positioning and/or to provide access to an interior of a vehicle. Disc recliner mechanisms are commonly employed to provide the relative movement between the seat back and the seat base and such disc recliner mechanisms often include a tooth plate and a guide plate, the latter of which includes a set of pawls that can selectively interlock with the tooth plate to maintain the seat back in a desired position.

[0003] Typically, the tooth plate portion of the disc recliner mechanism is affixed to the seat back and the guide plate portion of the disc recliner mechanism is affixed to the seat base, although the mechanism can also be mounted in the opposite sense.

[0004] While such disc recliner mechanisms are well known and are widely employed, they do suffer from disadvantages. In particular, once the seat back is set in a desired position, any movement of the pawls resulting from excessive clearances between the pawls and guides on the guide plate will result in undesired movement of the seat back with respect to the seat base. Such undesired movement of a positioned seat is typically referred to as "backlash" or "chuck."

[0005] To avoid undesired backlash, the pawls and guide plate must be formed to extremely tight tolerances, either directly when the guide plate is formed, or via additional manufacturing steps after the guide plate has been formed. As is apparent to those of skill in the art, meeting such extremely tight manufacturing tolerances or performing additional manufacturing steps both result in increased expense and a desired reduction in backlash may still not be achieved.

[0006] Document US 7,360,838 B2 which corresponds to the preamble of claim 1 discloses a rotary recliner including rotatable plate members that pivotally interconnect a vehicle seat back and cushion. A pawl defines a pawl axis and slides between a guide pair on one plate member. An outer end of the pawl includes a gear segment that is lockable with a ring gear on the other plate member. A cam rotates between locked and unlocked positions, and has a camming surface eccentric of the pivot axis. When locked, the camming surface engages a cam-follower surface on the pawl, with the pawl being

engaged by the cam solely at the cam-follower surface, and with the pawl axis being askew of a radial axis, such that the gear segment locks with the ring gear, and such that the plate members are restrained from rotating.

When unlocked, the gear segment is removed from the ring gear, such that the plate members may be rotated.

[0007] It is desired to have a disc recliner mechanism that has reduced or negligible backlash and which can be manufactured at a reasonable cost.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0008] According to one embodiment of the present invention as defined in claim 1, a disc recliner mechanism includes a guide plate having at least one pair of guides and a tooth plate having an inner radial edge extending circumferentially therearound. The inner radial edge has a plurality of teeth formed thereon. At least one pawl is mounted between the guide plate and the tooth plate. The pawl includes a radially inner cam surface and a toothed outer edge. The pawl is guided by the pair of guides between a retracted position with the toothed outer edge disengaged with the plurality of teeth to allow rotational movement of the tooth plate relative to the guide plate and an extended position with the toothed outer edge engaged with the plurality of teeth to prevent rotational movement of the tooth plate relative to the guide plate. A cam is rotatably mounted between the guide plate and the tooth plate. The cam includes a radially outer cam profile selectively engaging and cooperating with the cam surface. Rotating the cam in a first direction moves the pawl radially outward with respect to the guide plate to the extended position and applies a rotational moment to the pawl thereby wedging the pawl between the pair of guides. Additional features of the invention are disclosed in the dependent claims.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0009] Advantages of the present invention will be readily appreciated as the same becomes better understood by reference to the following detailed description when considered in connection with the accompanying drawings wherein:

Figure 1 is an exploded view of a disc recliner according to a first embodiment of the invention;

Figure 2 is a fragmentary, cross-sectional view of a disc recliner according to the prior art;

Figure 3 is a fragmentary, cross-sectional view of the disc recliner of a first embodiment of a disc recliner not forming part of the invention with a pawl in a retracted position;

Figure 4 is a fragmentary, cross-sectional view of the disc recliner of said first embodiment of a disc

recliner not forming part of the invention with the pawl in an extended position;

Figure 5 is a fragmentary, cross-sectional view of the disc recliner of said first embodiment of a disc recliner not forming part of the invention with a cam urging the pawl toward the extended position;

Figure 6 is a fragmentary, cross-sectional view of the disc recliner of said first embodiment of a disc recliner not forming part of the invention with the cam in an initial locking position;

Figure 7 is an enlarged view of a first area of Figure 6 indicated by circle 7;

Figure 8 is an enlarged view of a second area of Figure 6 indicated by circle 8;

Figure 9 is an enlarged view of a third area of Figure 6 indicated by circle 9;

Figure 10 is a fragmentary, cross-sectional view of the disc recliner of said first embodiment of a disc recliner not forming part of the invention with the cam in a final locking position;

Figure 11 is an enlarged view of a first area of Figure 10 indicated by circle 11;

Figure 12 is an enlarged view of a first area of Figure 10 indicated by circle 12;

Figure 13 is an enlarged view of a first area of Figure 10 indicated by circle 13;

Figure 14 is an exploded view of a disc recliner according to a second embodiment of a disc recliner according to the invention;

Figure 15 is a fragmentary, cross-sectional view of the disc recliner of said second embodiment of a disc recliner according to the invention with a cam in an initial locking position;

Figure 16 is a fragmentary, cross-sectional view of the disc recliner of said second embodiment of a disc recliner according to the invention with the cam in a final locking position; and

Figure 17 is a perspective view of the disc recliner of said second embodiment of a disc recliner according to the invention with pawls in an extended position.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE EMBODIMENTS

[0010] A disc recliner in accordance with a first embod-

iment not forming part of the present invention which is known e.g. from EP 2 154 017 A2, forming part of the state of the art pursuant to Article 54(3)EPC, is indicated generally at 10 in Figure 1. The disc recliner 10 includes a guide plate 12 and a tooth plate 14. A pair of pawls 16 ride between respective pairs of guides 18a and 18b formed in the guide plate 12 such that a toothed outer edge 20 of the pawls 16 can be brought into and out of engagement with complementary teeth 22 formed on an inner radial edge of the tooth plate 14, when the disc recliner 10 is assembled. The pawls 16 have opposite, substantially parallel, first and second sides 24, 26. The respective pairs of guides 18a, 18b are spaced apart and have opposing, substantially parallel inner guiding surfaces.

[0011] A cam 28 engages a radially inner cam surface of the pawls 16 to move the pawls 16, and more specifically, the toothed outer edge 20 of the pawls 16 toward and away from the teeth 22 on the inner radial edge of the tooth plate 14. A pair of springs 30 bias the cam 28 in a first direction (counterclockwise when viewed from Figures 2-13) toward a position wherein the pawls 16 are in an extended position, shown in Figure 4. In the extended position, the pawls 16 are rotated in a second direction (clockwise when viewed from Figures 2-13) such that the first and second sides 24, 26 of the pawls 16 engage the guides 18a, 18b at first and second contact points 32, 34, respectively. Additionally, in the extended position, the toothed outer edge 20 of the pawls 16 is engaged with the teeth 22 on the inner radial edge of the tooth plate 14. When the pawls 16 are in the extended position, the disc recliner 10 is locked to prevent relative rotational movement between the guide plate 12 and the tooth plate 14.

[0012] The cam 28 is rotated in the second direction against the biasing force of the springs 30 to move the pawls 16 to a retracted position wherein the toothed outer edge 20 of the pawls 16 is disengaged with the teeth 22 on the inner radial edge of the tooth plate 14, shown in Figure 3. In addition, a clearance or gap 36 exists between the guides 18a, 18b and the first and second sides 24, 26 of the pawls 16. When the pawls 16 are in the retracted position, the disc recliner 10 is unlocked to allow relative rotational movement between the guide plate 12 and the tooth plate 14. A control mechanism is attached to the cam 28 to rotate the cam 28 in the second direction. In the illustrated embodiment, this control mechanism is a shaft 38 to which a control handle or the like may be attached, but in other embodiments (not shown) a loss motion bushing or other suitable mechanism may be employed.

[0013] A retainer ring 40 is placed over the tooth plate 14 and is staked to the guide plate 12 to complete the assembly of the disc recliner 10. The retainer ring 40 rotatably couples the tooth plate 14 and the guide plate 12 together.

[0014] Referring to Figure 2, wherein primed reference numerals represent similar components to those of the

first embodiment not forming part of the invention, a prior art disc recliner is indicated generally at 10'. As in said first embodiment, a cam 28' engages a radially inner cam surface of a pair of pawls 16' (only one shown) to move the pawls 16', and more specifically, a toothed outer edge 20' of the pawls 16' toward or away from teeth 22' on an inner radial edge of a tooth plate 14'. A clearance or gap 36' exists between opposite first and second sides 24', 26' of the pawl 16' and a pair of guides 18a' formed on a guide plate 12'. It is apparent that any excessive amount of clearance 36' beyond the minimum necessary to permit the pawl 16' to move radially will result in backlash of the disc recliner 10' as the pawl 16' moves generally laterally as indicated by arrow 41.

[0015] It is also apparent to those of skill in the art that if the guide plate 12', guides 18a' and/or pawls 16' are fabricated in a conventional, cost effective manner, such as by stamping and/or fine blanking, controlling the clearance 36' to the necessary tolerances is often not possible. Accordingly, to avoid the clearance 36' being excessive, it has been previously necessary to perform additional manufacturing operations to the guide plate 12', after it has been formed, to control the clearance 36'.

[0016] For example, in one prior art embodiment, a staking operation has been required to be performed to the guides 18a' to displace some material of the guides 18a' to reduce the clearance 36' to an acceptable amount. However, such a staking operation increases manufacturing costs and can, in turn, be difficult to properly control.

[0017] In contrast, in said first embodiment of the disc recliner 10 not forming part of the present invention backlash is greatly reduced largely independent of the clearance 36 between the respective pairs of guides 18a, 18b and the opposite first and second sides 24, 26 of the pawls 16. Referring to Figure 3, the tooth plate 14, cam 28 and one of the pawls 16 of the disc recliner 10 are shown in more detail. In Figure 3, the cam 28 has been rotated in the second direction against the biasing force of the springs 30 by the control mechanism 38 and the pawl 16 is in the retracted position wherein the toothed outer edge 20 is disengaged with the teeth 22 on the inner radial edge of the tooth plate 14. The clearance 36 is present between the first and second sides 24, 26 of the pawl 16 and the respective pair of guides 18a. More specifically, the first and second sides 24, 26 of the pawl 16 are generally parallel with the inner guiding surfaces of the pair of guides 18a.

[0018] In said first embodiment not forming part of the present invention, a radially outer cam profile of the cam 28 is formed to include a first lobe 42, a second lobe 44 and a third lobe 46 and the radially inner cam surface of each pawl 16 is formed to include a first cam follower 48, a second cam follower 50 and a third cam follower 52. The first, second and third lobes 42, 44, 46 on the radially outer cam profile of the cam 28 and the first, second and third cam followers 48, 50, 52 on the radially inner cam surface of the pawls 16 have been designed to provide

for the conventional extension and retraction of the pawls 16 with respect to the tooth plate 14 and also to apply a rotational moment to the pawls 16 as the cam 28 is rotated in the first direction to move the pawls 16 into the extended position. As shown in Figure 4, the rotational moment causes the pawl 16 to rotate in the second direction, as indicated by arrow 54, such that the first side 24 of the pawl 16 contacts one of the guides 18a at the first contact point 32 and the second side 26 of the pawl 16 contacts the other of the guides 18a at the second contact point 34. More specifically, the first and second sides 24, 26 of the pawl 16 are not parallel with the inner guiding surfaces of the pair of guides 18a. The contact between the pawl 16 and the guides 18a at the first and second contact points 32, 34 prevents generally lateral movement of the pawl 16 irrespective of the clearance 36, and thus inhibits backlash.

[0019] In operation, the control mechanism 38 rotates the cam 28 in the second direction to an unlocking position to move the pawls 16 radially inward to the retracted position. In the retracted position, the toothed outer edge 20 of the pawls 16 is disengaged with the teeth 22 on the inner radial edge of the tooth plate 14 and the disc recliner 10 is unlocked to allow relative rotational movement between the guide plate 12 and the tooth plate 14. Once the desired position is selected, the control mechanism 38 is released and the biasing force of the springs 30 rotates the cam 28 in the first direction. As the cam 28 rotates in the first direction, the first and second lobes 42, 44 make initial contact with the first and second cam followers 48, 50, as shown in Figure 5, and push the pawls 16 radially outward toward engagement with the teeth 22 on the inner radial edge of the tooth plate 14. In this state, the pawls 16 are free to translate generally laterally between the guides 18a, 18b and/or to rotate in the first or second directions depending on the amount of clearance 36 between the pawls 16 and the guides 18a, 18b. The cam 28 continues to rotate in the first direction to an initial locking position, shown in Figure 6. In the initial locking position, the first lobe 42 is in full contact with the first cam follower 48, as shown in Figure 7, and the toothed outer edge 20 of the pawls 16 is engaged with the teeth 22 on the inner radial edge of the tooth plate 14. In this state, the pawls 16 are generally aligned between the guides 18a, 18b and the second and third lobes 44, 46 are spaced apart from and not in contact with the second and third cam followers 50, 52, as shown in Figures 8 and 9, respectively. The cam 28 continues to rotate in the first direction to a final locking position, shown in Figure 10. Before the cam 28 reaches the final locking position, it forces the pawls 16 to rotate in the second direction. The pawls 16 rotate in the second direction due to the clearance 36 between the pawls 16 and the guides 18a, 18b as well as the respective spaces between the second and third lobes 44, 46 and the second and third cam followers 50, 52. In the final locking position, the first lobe 42 is in full contact with the first cam follower 48, as shown in Figure 11, the second lobe

44 is in full contact with the second cam follower 50, as shown in Figure 12, the third lobe 46 is in full contact with the third cam follower 52, as shown in Figure 13, and the toothed outer edge 20 of the pawls 16 is engaged with the teeth 22 on the inner radial edge of the tooth plate 14. In this state, the first side 24 of the pawls 16 contacts one of the guides 18a at the first contact point 32 and the second side 26 of the pawls 16 contacts the other of the guides 18a at the second contact point 34.

[0020] In a second embodiment according to the invention, a disc recliner is indicated generally at 100 in Figure 14. The disc recliner 100 is a compact disc recliner including a guide plate 102 and a tooth plate 104 rotatably coupled with the guide plate 102. The guide plate 102 includes four guides 106 that guide four pawls 108 such that a toothed outer edge 110 of the pawls 108 can be brought into and out of engagement with complementary teeth 112 formed on an inner radial edge of the tooth plate 104, when the disc recliner 100 is assembled. The pawls 108 include a pip 114 extending in an axial direction and the pawls 108 have opposite first and second sides 116, 118.

[0021] A cam 120 includes a radially outer cam profile having a first lobe 122 and a second lobe 124 corresponding to a radially inner cam surface of each one of the pawls 108. The radially inner cam surface of each one of the pawls 108 is formed to include a first cam follower 126 and a second cam follower 128. A spring 130 biases the cam 120 in a first direction (clockwise when viewed from Figures 14-16) toward a position wherein the pawls 108 are in an extended position, shown in Figure 16. In the extended position, the pawls 108 are rotated in a second direction (counterclockwise when viewed from Figures 14-16) such that the first and second lobes 122, 124 of the cam 120 engage the first and second cam followers 126, 128 of the pawls 108 and the first and second sides 116, 118 of the pawls 108 engage the guides 106 at first and second contact points 132, 134, respectively. Additionally, in the extended position, the toothed outer edge 110 of the pawls 108 is engaged with the teeth 112 on the inner radial edge of the tooth plate 104. Thus, when the pawls 108 are in the extended position, the disc recliner 100 is locked to prevent relative rotational movement between the guide plate 102 and the tooth plate 104.

[0022] A pawl release plate 136 is operatively coupled to the cam 120 for rotation therewith. More specifically, the pawl release plate 136 includes a plurality of drive tabs 138 that extend in the axial direction and are disposed between the first and second lobes 122, 124 on the cam 120 such that the pawl release plate 136 and the cam 120 rotate together. The pawl release plate 136 includes four slots 140 and each slot 140 receives the pip 114 on one of the pawls 108 therein. The cam 120 is rotated in the second direction against the biasing force of the spring 130 to disengage the first and second lobes 122, 124 of the cam 120 with the first and second cam followers 126, 128 of the pawls 108. At the same time,

the pawl release plate 136 rotates with the cam 120 in the second direction and the profile of the slots 140 urge the pips 114 radially inward, thereby moving the pawls 108 to a retracted position wherein the toothed outer edge 110 of the pawls 108 is disengaged with the teeth 112 on the inner radial edge of the tooth plate 104. In the retracted position, a clearance or gap 142 exists between the guides 106 and the first and second sides 116, 118 of the pawls 108.

[0023] The first and second lobes 122, 124 on the radially outer cam profile of the cam 120 and the first and second cam followers 126, 128 on the radially inner cam surface of the pawls 108 have been designed to move the pawls 108 with respect to the tooth plate 104 from the retracted position to the extended position and also to apply a rotational moment to the pawls 108 as the cam 120 is rotated in the first direction to move the pawls 108 into the extended position. As shown in Figure 16, the rotational moment causes the pawls 108 to rotate in the second direction, as indicated by arrow 144, such that the first side 116 of the pawls 108 contacts one of the guides 106 at the first contact point 132 and the second side 118 of the pawls 108 contacts the other of the guides 106 at the second contact point 134. The contact between the pawls 108 and the guides 106 at the first and second contact points 132, 134 prevents movement of the pawls 108 irrespective of the clearance 142, and thus inhibits backlash.

[0024] It is well known in the prior art for a guide plate to have a lip extending around an outer radial edge thereof to encapsulate an outer radial edge of a tooth plate. The lip of the guide plate defines an inner circumferential surface engaging an outer circumferential surface of the tooth plate to rotatably guide the tooth plate relative to the guide plate. Because the lip is sized to encapsulate the tooth plate, an outer diameter of the guide plate is necessarily larger than an outer diameter of the tooth plate. In the present invention, in order to reduce the overall size of the disc recliner 100, the guide plate 102 does not include a lip and an outer diameter 146 of the guide plate 102 is substantially equal to an outer diameter 148 of the tooth plate 104, as shown in Figure 17. Further, to rotatably guide the tooth plate 104 relative to the guide plate 102 the guides 106 are sized to interface or engage with the teeth 112 on the inner radial edge of the tooth plate 104.

[0025] A retainer ring 150 is placed over the tooth plate 104 and is staked to the outer diameter 146 of the guide plate 102 to complete the assembly of the disc recliner 100. The retainer ring 150 rotatably couples the tooth plate 104 and the guide plate 102 together.

[0026] In operation, the cam 120 is rotated in the second direction to an unlocking position which causes the pawl release plate 136 to rotate in the second direction, which moves the pawls 108 radially inward to the retracted position. In the retracted position, the toothed outer edge 110 of the pawls 108 is disengaged with the teeth 112 on the inner radial edge of the tooth plate 104 and

the disc recliner 100 is unlocked to allow relative rotational movement between the guide plate 102 and the tooth plate 104. Once the desired position is selected, the biasing force of the spring 130 rotates the cam 120 in the first direction. As the cam 120 rotates in the first direction, the first and second lobes 122, 124 make initial contact with the first and second cam followers 126, 128 and push the pawls 108 radially outward toward engagement with the teeth 112 on the inner radial edge of the tooth plate 104. In this state, the pawls 108 are free to translate generally laterally between the guides 106 and/or to rotate in the first or second directions depending on the amount of clearance 142 between the pawls 108 and the guides 106. The cam 120 continues to rotate in the first direction to an initial locking position, shown in Figure 15. In the initial locking position, the first lobe 122 is in full contact with the first cam follower 126 and the toothed outer edge 110 of the pawls 108 is engaged with the teeth 112 on the inner radial edge of the tooth plate 104. In this state, the pawls 108 are generally aligned between the guides 106 and the second lobe 124 is spaced apart from and not in contact with the second cam follower 128. The cam 120 continues to rotate in the first direction to a final locking position, shown in Figure 16. Before the cam 120 reaches the final locking position, it forces the pawls 108 to rotate in the second direction. The pawls 108 rotate in the second direction due to the clearance 142 between the pawls 108 and the guides 106 as well as the space between the second lobe 124 and the second cam follower 128. In the final locking position, the first lobe 122 is in full contact with the first cam follower 126, the second lobe 124 is in full contact with the second cam follower 128, and the toothed outer edge 110 of the pawls 108 is engaged with the teeth 112 on the inner radial edge of the tooth plate 104. In this state, the first side 116 of the pawls 108 contacts one of the guides 106 at the first contact point 132 and the second side 118 of the pawls 108 contacts the other of the guides 106 at the second contact point 134.

[0027] The invention has been described herein in an illustrative manner, and it is to be understood that the terminology used is intended to be in the nature of words of description rather than limitation. Many modifications and variations of the present invention are possible in light of the above teachings. It is, therefore, to be understood that within the scope of the appended claims, the invention may be practiced other than as specifically enumerated within the description.

Claims

1. A disc recliner mechanism (100), comprising:

a guide plate (102) including at least one pair of guides (106),
a tooth plate (104) including an inner radial edge extending circumferentially therearound, the in-

ner radial edge having a plurality of teeth (112) thereon,

at least one pawl (108) mounted between the guide plate (102) and the tooth plate (104), the pawl (108) including a radially inner cam surface and a toothed outer edge (110), the pawl (108) guided by the pair of guides (106) between a retracted position with the toothed outer edge (110) disengaged with the plurality of teeth (112) to allow rotational movement of the tooth plate (104) relative to the guide plate (102) and an extended position with the toothed outer edge (110) engaged with the plurality of teeth (112) to prevent rotational movement of the tooth plate (104) relative to the guide plate (102),

a cam (120) rotatably mounted between the guide plate (102) and the tooth plate (104), the cam (120) including a radially outer cam profile selectively engaging and cooperating with the inner cam surface, wherein rotation of the cam (120) in a first direction moves the pawl (108) radially outward with respect to the guide plate (102) to the extended position and applies a rotational moment to the pawl (108) thereby wedging the pawl (108) between the pair of guides (106), and

a pawl release plate (136) rotatably mounted adjacent the cam (120), the pawl release plate (136) operatively coupled to the cam (120) for rotation therewith, wherein rotation of the pawl release plate (136) in a second direction in response to rotation of the cam (120) in the second direction causes the pawl release plate (136) to move the pawl (108) radially inward with respect to the guide plate (102) to the retracted position, **characterised by** outer diameters of the guide plate (102) and the tooth plate (104) being substantially the same.

2. A disc recliner mechanism (100) as set forth in claim 1 wherein the pair of guides (106) engage with the plurality of teeth (112) thereby rotatably guiding the tooth plate (104) relative to the guide plate (102).

3. A disc recliner mechanism (100) as set forth in claim 1 wherein the pawl (108) includes a laterally extending pin, the pawl release plate (136) engaging the laterally extending pin in response to rotation of the pawl release plate (136) in the second direction thereby moving the pawl (108) radially inward to the retracted position.

4. A disc recliner mechanism (100) as set forth in claim 3 wherein the cam surface includes first and second cam followers (126, 128) and the cam profile includes first and second lobes (122, 124).

5. A disc recliner mechanism (100) as set forth in claim

4 wherein rotating the cam (120) in the second direction to an unlocking position causes the pawl release plate (136) to rotate in the second direction thereby moving the pawl (108) radially inward to the retracted position.

6. A disc recliner mechanism (100) as set forth in claim 5 wherein rotating the cam (120) in the first direction from the unlocking position to an initial locking position moves the pawl (108) radially outward to the extended position, the initial locking position defined with the first lobe (122) contacting the first cam follower (126) and the second lobe (124) spaced from the second cam follower (128).
7. A disc recliner mechanism (100) as set forth in claim 6 wherein rotating the cam (120) in the first direction from the initial locking position to a final locking position rotates the pawl (108) in the second direction thereby wedging the pawl (108) between the pair of guides (106), the final locking position defined with the first and second lobes (122, 124) contacting the first and second cam followers (126, 128).

Patentansprüche

1. Scheiben-Lehnenverstellmechanismus (100), mit:

einer Führungsplatte (102), die mindestens ein Paar von Führungen (106) aufweist, einer Zahnplatte (104), die einen inneren radialen Rand aufweist, der sich in Umfangsrichtung um diese erstreckt, wobei der innere radiale Rand eine Mehrzahl von Zähnen (112) aufweist, mindestens einer Sperrklinke (108), die zwischen der Führungsplatte (102) und der Zahnplatte (104) angebracht ist, wobei die Sperrklinke (108) eine radiale innere Nockenfläche und einen äußeren Rand (110) mit Zähnen aufweist, wobei die Sperrklinke (108) durch das Paar von Führungen (106) zwischen einer zurückgezogenen Position, in der der gezahnte äußere Rand (110) von der Mehrzahl von Zähnen (112) gelöst ist, um die Drehbewegung der Zahnplatte (104) bezüglich der Führungsplatte (102) zu ermöglichen, und einer ausgefahrenen Position, in der sich der gezahnte äußere Rand (110) mit der Mehrzahl von Zähnen (112) in Eingriff befindet, um die Drehbewegung der Zahnplatte (104) bezüglich der Führungsplatte (102) zu verhindern, geführt wird, einem Nocken (120), der zwischen der Führungsplatte (102) und der Zahnplatte (104) drehbar angebracht ist, wobei der Nocken (120) ein radial äußeres Nockenprofil aufweist, das selektiv mit der inneren Nockenfläche in Eingriff gelangt und zusammenarbeitet, wobei die Dre-

hung des Nockens (120) in einer ersten Richtung die Sperrklinke (108) bezüglich der Führungsplatte (102) radial nach außen in die ausgefahrene Position bewegt und ein Drehmoment auf die Sperrklinke (108) ausübt und dadurch die Sperrklinke (108) zwischen dem Paar von Führungen (106) festklemmt, und einer Sperrklinken-Freigabeplatte (136), die dem Nocken (120) benachbart drehbar angebracht ist, wobei die Sperrklinken-Freigabeplatte (136) mit dem Nocken (120) zur Drehung mit diesem wirkgekoppelt ist, wobei die Drehung der Sperrklinken-Freigabeplatte (136) in einer zweiten Richtung in Reaktion auf die Drehung des Nockens (120) in der zweiten Richtung verursacht, dass die Sperrklinken-Freigabeplatte (136) die Sperrklinke (108) bezüglich der Führungsplatte (102) radial nach innen in die zurückgezogene Position bewegt, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** die Außendurchmesser der Führungsplatte (102) und der Zahnplatte (104) im wesentlichen gleich sind.

2. Scheiben-Lehnenverstellmechanismus (100) nach Anspruch 1, wobei sich das Paar von Führungen (106) mit der Mehrzahl von Zähnen (112) in Eingriff befindet und dadurch die Zahnplatte (104) bezüglich der Führungsplatte (102) drehbar führt.
3. Scheiben-Lehnenverstellmechanismus (100) nach Anspruch 1, wobei die Sperrklinke (108) eine sich seitlich erstreckende Zacke aufweist, wobei die Sperrklinken-Freigabeplatte (136) in Reaktion auf die Drehung der Sperrklinken-Freigabeplatte (136) in der zweiten Richtung mit der sich seitlich erstreckenden Zacke in Eingriff gelangt und dadurch die Sperrklinke (108) radial nach innen in die zurückgezogene Position bewegt.
4. Scheiben-Lehnenverstellmechanismus (100) nach Anspruch 3, wobei die Nockenfläche einen ersten und einen zweiten Nockenstößel (126, 128) aufweist und das Nockenprofil einen ersten und einen zweiten Nocken (122, 124) aufweist.
5. Scheiben-Lehnenverstellmechanismus (100) nach Anspruch 4, wobei das Drehen des Nockens (120) in der zweiten Richtung in eine Entriegelungsposition bewirkt, dass sich die Sperrklinken-Freigabeplatte (136) in der zweiten Richtung dreht und dadurch die Sperrklinke (108) radial nach innen in die zurückgezogene Position bewegt.
6. Scheiben-Lehnenverstellmechanismus (100) nach Anspruch 5, wobei das Drehen des Nockens (120) in der ersten Richtung aus der Entriegelungsposition in eine anfängliche Verriegelungsposition die Sperr-

klinke (108) radial nach außen in die ausgefahrene Position bewegt, wobei die anfängliche Verriegelungsposition mit dem ersten Nocken (122), der sich mit dem ersten Nockenstößel (126) in Kontakt befindet, und dem zweiten Nocken (124), der von dem zweiten Nockenstößel (128) beabstandet ist, definiert ist.

7. Scheiben-Lehnenverstellmechanismus (100) nach Anspruch 6, wobei das Drehen des Nockens (120) in der ersten Richtung aus der anfänglichen Verriegelungsposition in eine endgültige Verriegelungsposition die Sperrklinke (108) in der zweiten Richtung dreht und dadurch die Sperrklinke (108) zwischen dem Paar von Führungen (106) festklemmt, wobei die endgültige Verriegelungsposition mit dem ersten und dem zweiten Nocken (122, 124), die sich mit dem ersten und dem zweiten Nockenstößel (126, 128) in Kontakt befinden, definiert ist.

Revendications

1. Mécanisme d'inclinaison à disque (100), comprenant :

une plaque guide (102) incluant au moins une paire de guides (106),
une plaque dentée (104) incluant un bord radial intérieur s'étendant circonférentiellement tout autour, ledit bord radial intérieur ayant une pluralité de dents (112) sur lui-même,
au moins un loquet (108) monté entre ladite plaque guide (102) et ladite plaque dentée (104), ledit loquet (108) incluant une surface en came radialement intérieure et un bord extérieur denté (110), ledit loquet (108) étant guidé par ladite paire de guides (106) entre une position rétractée avec ledit bord extérieur denté (110) dégagé vis-à-vis de ladite pluralité de dents (112) pour permettre un mouvement de rotation de ladite plaque dentée (104) par rapport à ladite plaque guide (102) et une position en extension avec ledit bord extérieur denté (110) en engagement avec ladite pluralité de dents (112) pour empêcher un mouvement de rotation de ladite plaque dentée (104) par rapport à ladite plaque guide (102),
une came (120) montée en rotation entre ladite plaque guide (102) et ladite plaque dentée (104), ladite came (120) incluant un profil en came radialement extérieur qui engage sélectivement et qui coopère avec ladite surface en came intérieure, de sorte qu'une rotation de ladite came (120) dans une première direction déplace ledit loquet (108) radialement vers l'extérieur par rapport à ladite plaque guide (102) vers ladite position en extension et applique un couple de ro-

tation audit loquet (108), en coinçant ainsi ledit loquet (108) entre ladite paire de guides (106), et une plaque de libération de loquet (136) montée en rotation adjacente à ladite came (120), ladite plaque de libération de loquet (136) étant fonctionnellement couplée à ladite came (120) en vue d'une rotation avec celle-ci, telle que la rotation de ladite plaque de libération de loquet (136) dans une seconde direction, en réponse à une rotation de ladite came (120) dans ladite seconde direction, amène ladite plaque de libération de loquet (136) à déplacer ledit loquet (108) radialement vers l'intérieur par rapport à ladite plaque guide (102) vers ladite position rétractée,

caractérisé en ce que les diamètres extérieurs de la plaque guide (102) et de la plaque dentée (104) sont sensiblement les mêmes.

2. Mécanisme d'inclinaison à disque (100) selon la revendication 1, dans lequel ladite paire de guides (106) engagent ladite pluralité de dents (112), en guidant ainsi en rotation ladite plaque dentée (104) par rapport à ladite plaque guide (102).
3. Mécanisme d'inclinaison à disque (100) selon la revendication 1, dans lequel ledit loquet (108) inclut un ergot s'étendant latéralement, ladite plaque de libération de loquet (136) engageant ledit ergot s'étendant latéralement en réponse à une rotation de ladite plaque de libération de loquet (136) dans ladite seconde direction, en déplaçant ainsi ledit loquet (108) radialement vers l'intérieur vers ladite position rétractée.
4. Mécanisme d'inclinaison à disque (100) selon la revendication 3, dans lequel ladite surface en came inclut un premier et un second suiveur de came (126, 128), et ledit profil en came inclut un premier et un second lobe (122, 124).
5. Mécanisme d'inclinaison à disque (100) selon la revendication 4, dans lequel une rotation de ladite came (120) dans ladite seconde direction vers une position de déblocage amène ladite plaque de libération de loquet (136) à tourner dans ladite seconde direction, en déplaçant ainsi ledit loquet (108) radialement vers l'intérieur vers ladite position rétractée.
6. Mécanisme d'inclinaison à disque (100) selon la revendication 5, dans lequel une rotation de ladite came (120) dans ladite première direction depuis ladite position de déblocage vers une position de blocage initiale déplace ledit loquet (108) radialement vers l'extérieur vers ladite position en extension, ladite position de blocage initiale étant définie avec ledit premier lobe (122) en contact avec ledit premier suiveur de came (126) et avec ledit second lobe (124)

écarté dudit second suiveur de came (128).

7. Mécanisme d'inclinaison à disque (100) selon la revendication 6, dans lequel une rotation de ladite came (120) dans ladite première direction depuis ladite position de blocage initiale vers une position de blocage finale fait tourner ledit loquet (108) dans ladite seconde direction, en coinçant ainsi ledit loquet (108) entre ladite paire de guides (106), ladite position de blocage finale étant définie avec ledit premier et ledit second lobe (122, 124) en contact avec ledit premier et ledit second suiveur de came (126, 128).

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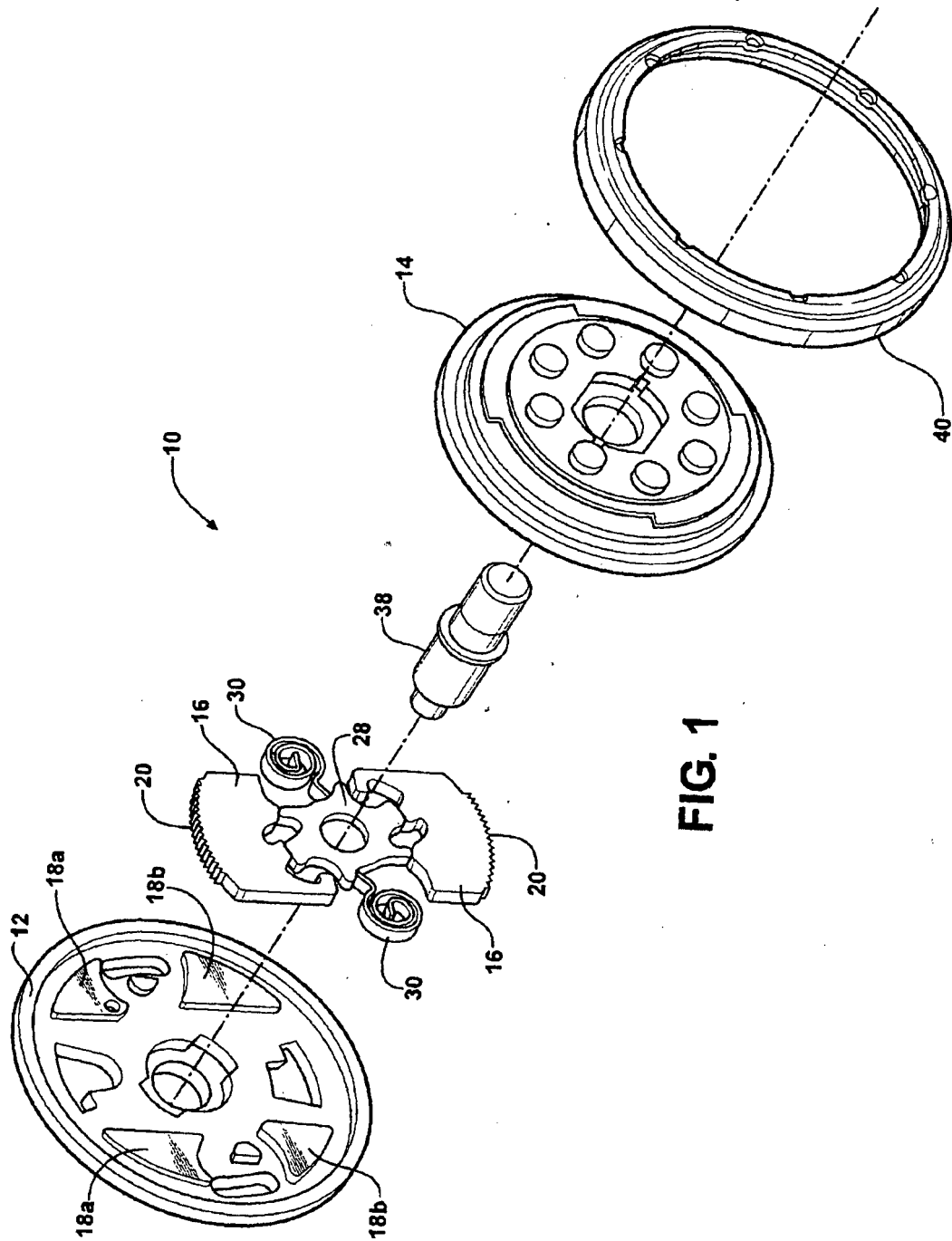


FIG. 1

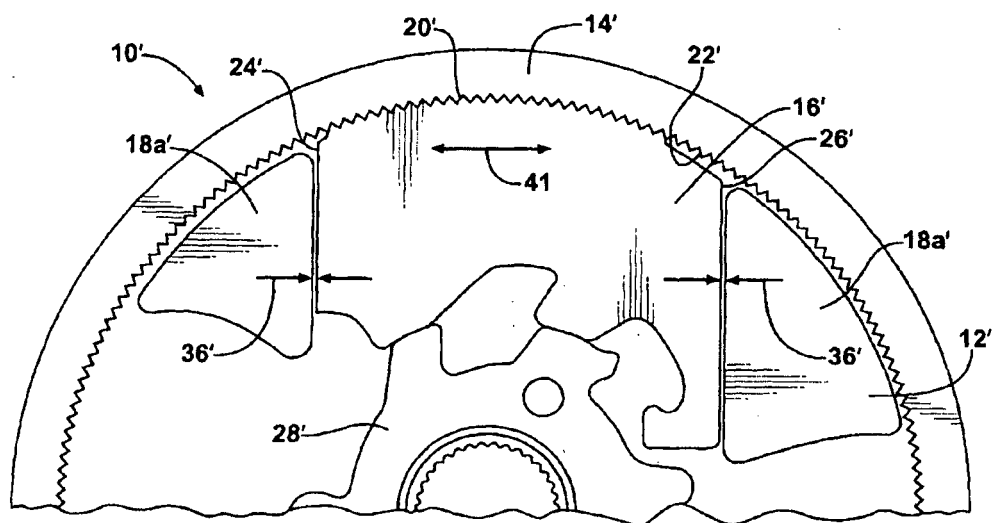


FIG. 2
PRIOR ART

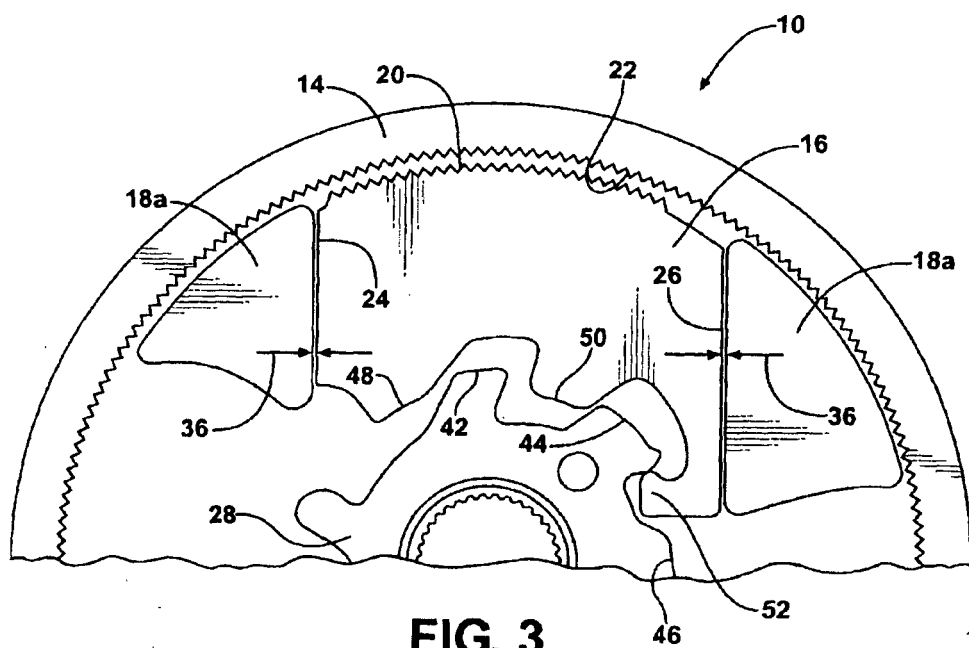


FIG. 3

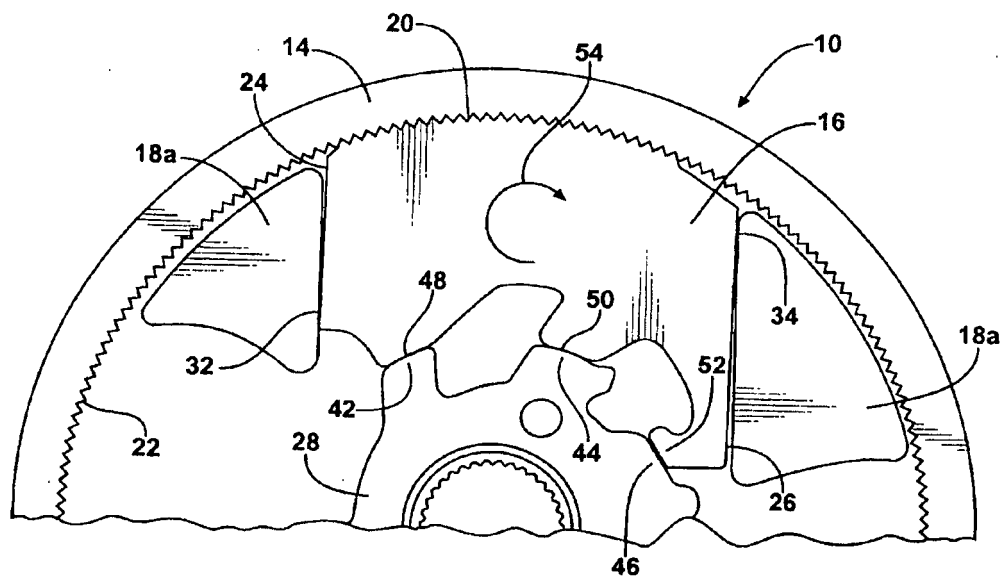


FIG. 4

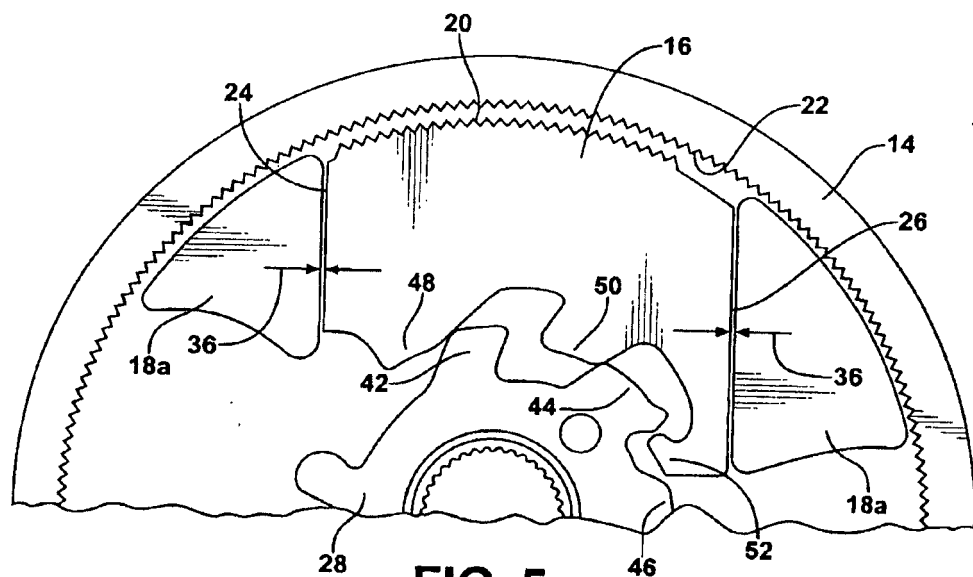


FIG. 5

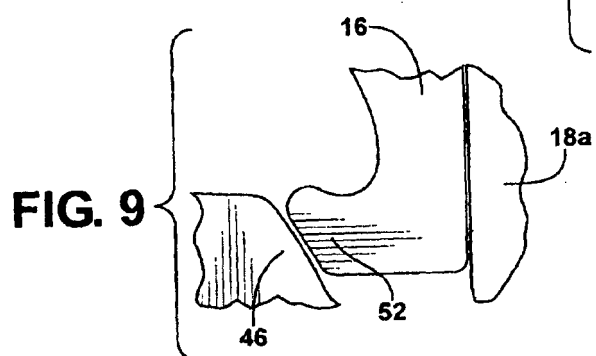
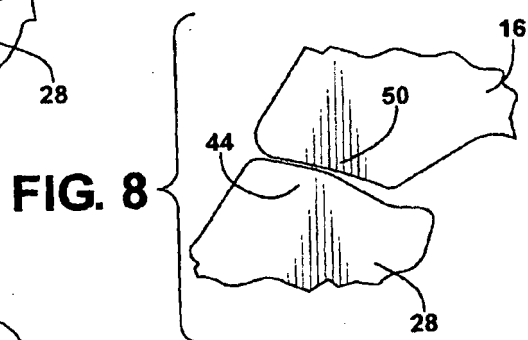
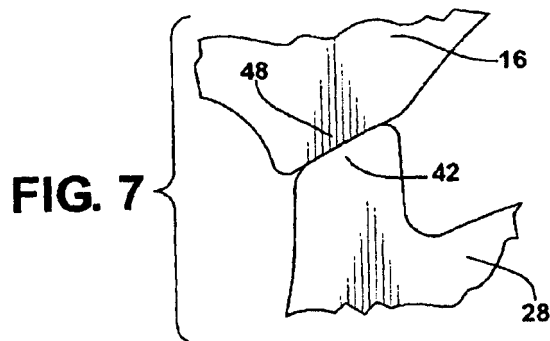
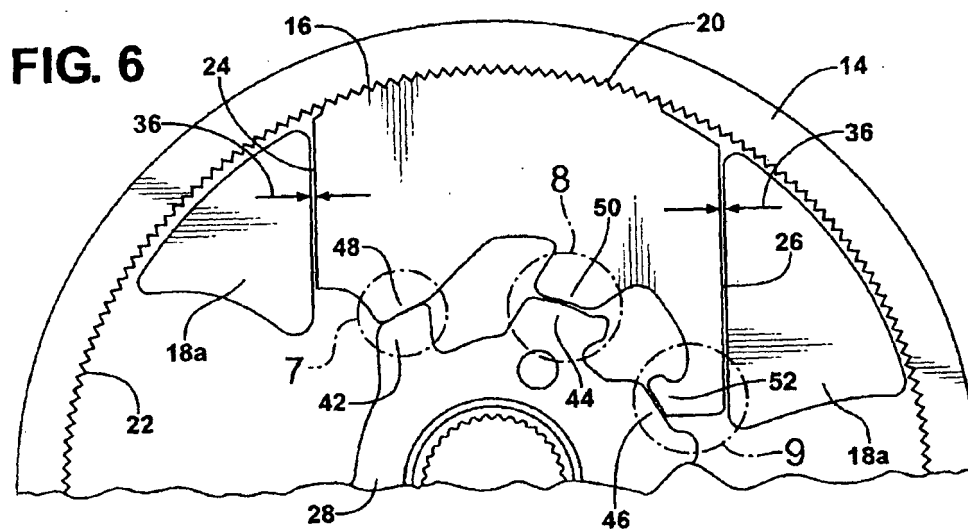


FIG. 10

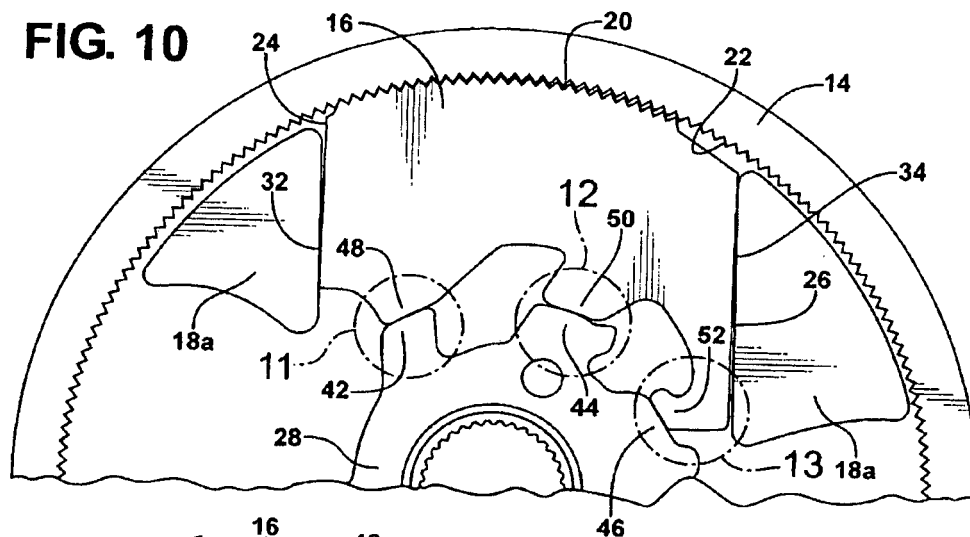


FIG. 11

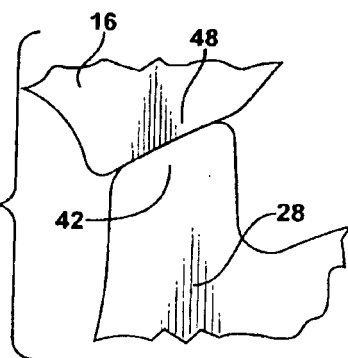


FIG. 12

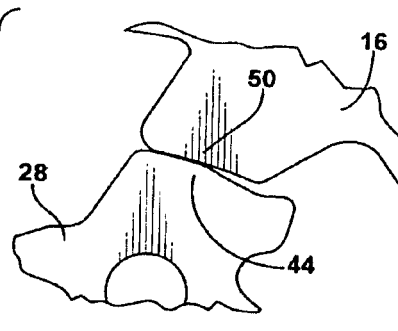
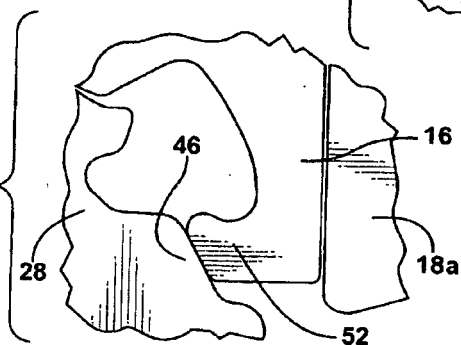


FIG. 13



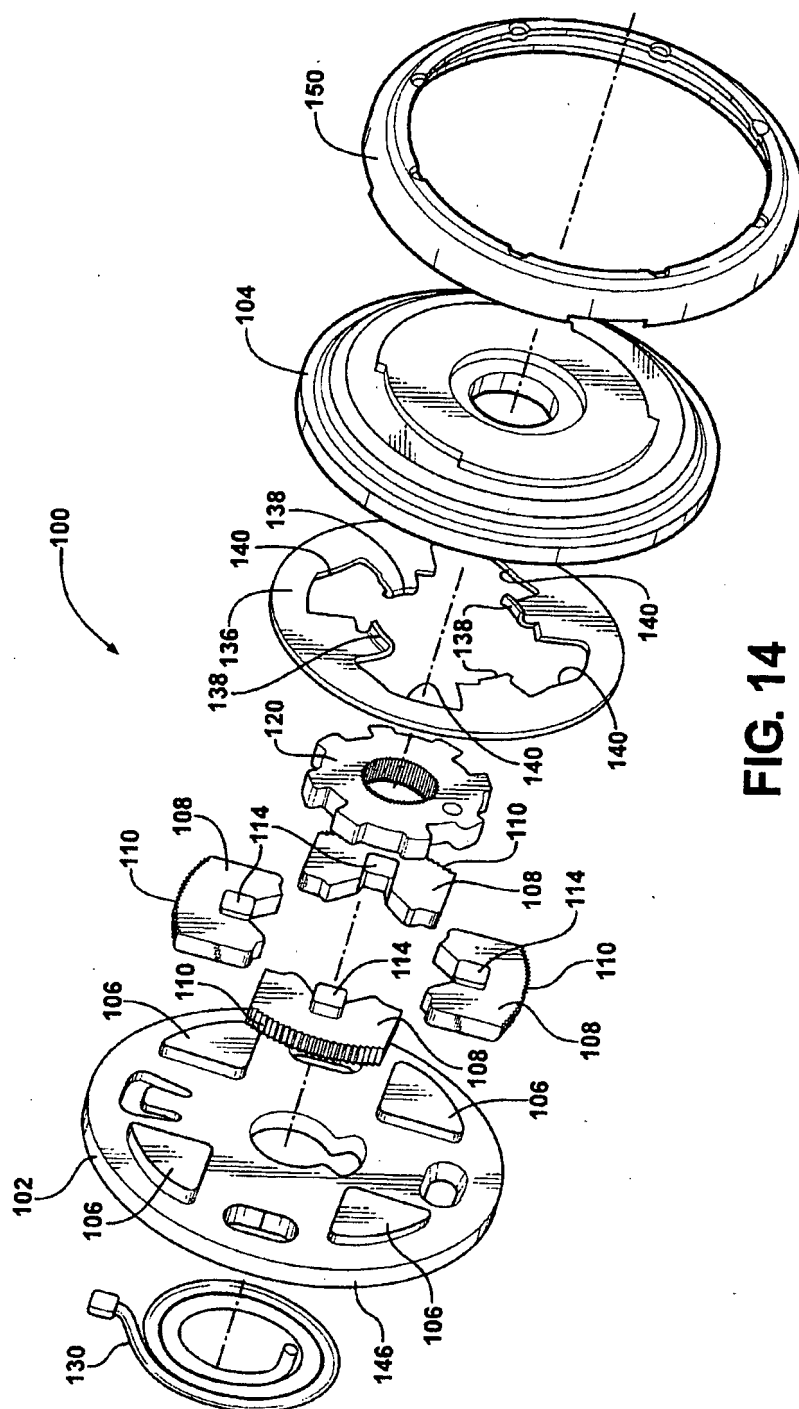


FIG. 14

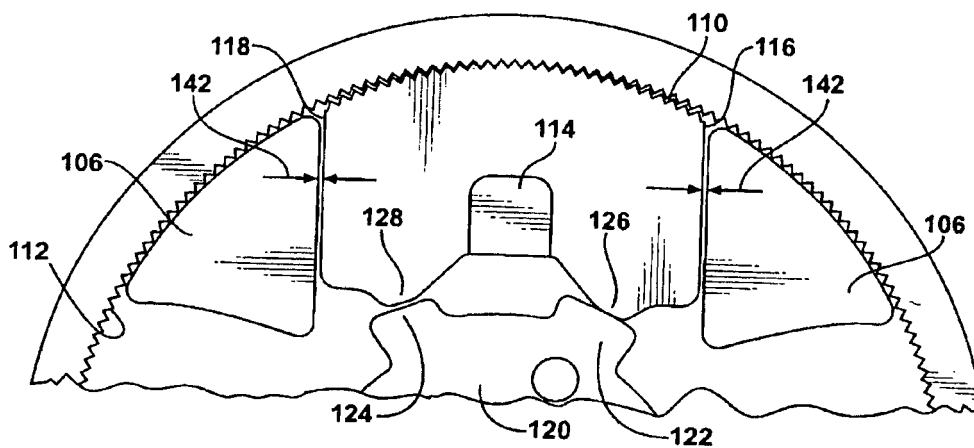


FIG. 15

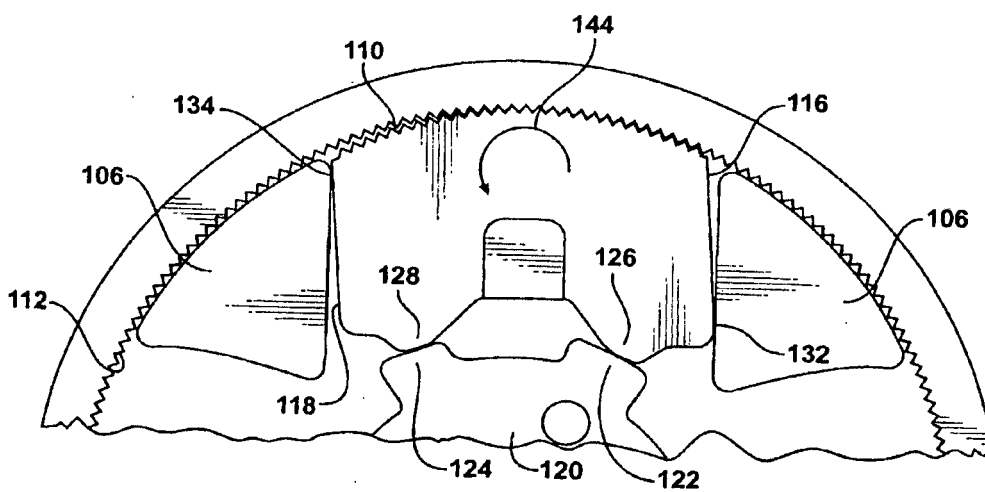


FIG. 16

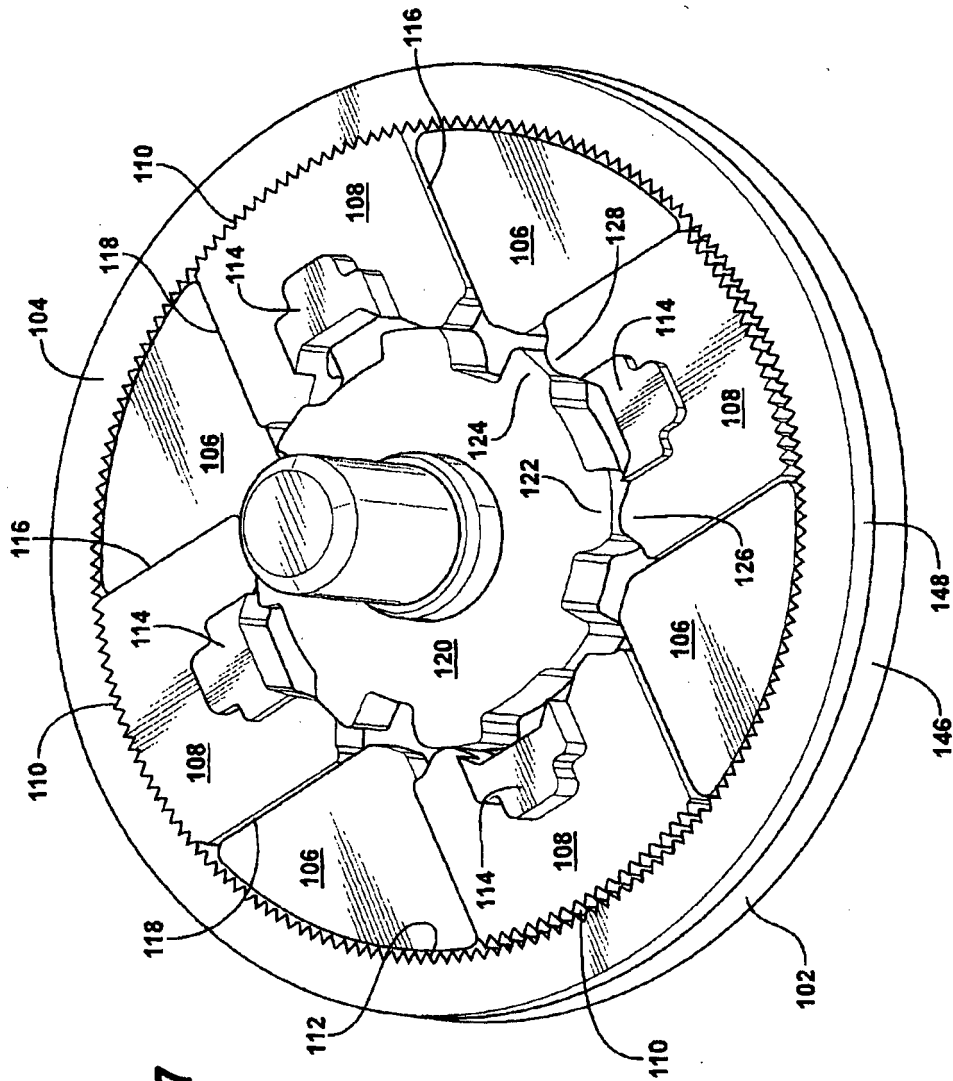


FIG. 17

REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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